

City and County of the City of Exeter.



**ANNUAL REPORT
FOR 1920.**

Vital Statistics

SANITARY WORK, &c.,

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

EXETER:

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1921.

City and County of the City of Exeter.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

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Deputy-Chairman :—ALDERMAN T. C. PRING.

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Staff of the Health Department.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Officer to the Mental Deficiency Committee and Medical Superintendent to the Isolation Hospitals :—

P. H. STIRK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Eng.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer :—

W. MACEWEN, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer :—

H. W. M. REES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Matron of Isolation Hospital :—

MISS R. E. A. HUTTY.

Matron of Tuberculosis Sanatorium :—

MISS A. AVERY.

Chief Inspector of Nuisances and Inspector under the Food & Drugs Acts :—

ARTHUR E. BONHAM, M.S.I.A., &c.

Inspectors :—

R. B. PEARSE, CERT. SAN. INST. A. E. TROUNSON, CERT. SAN. INST.

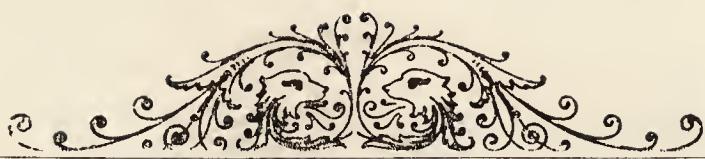
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Health Visitors :—

MISS B. M. KNUCKEY. MISS C. A. KNUCKEY. MISS H. M. PAIN.



I have the honour to present to the
Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Councillors of the City of Exeter, my
Annual Report for the Year, 1920.

P. H. STIRK.

December, 1921.



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Statistical Summary

FOR THE
COUNTY BOROUGH OF EXETER
FOR THE
Year 1920.

Acreage	4,716
Population :—					
Registrar General's Figures			...	61,365 for Death Rate	
Do do.			...	62,332 for Birth Rate	
Number of Persons per acre	...	...	...	...	49
Number of Inhabited Dwelling Houses	...			estimate	14,600
Net Births	...	...	...	...	1,400
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	22·46
Deaths Registered	...	...	...	...	739
Corrected Death Rate	10·91
Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births Registered			...		67·14



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Annual Report.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour as Medical Officer of Health, to submit my Annual Report on the various branches of the Public Health Service for the year 1920.

It is a record of a healthy year showing, as it does, the lowest death-rate on record, a low number of deaths from Tuberculosis, and the Infantile Mortality Rate compares most favourably with former years.

The arrangement of the Report is mainly in accordance with the suggestions of the Ministry of Health, and contains all the information asked for by that Department.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The ancient City is situated on either side of the river Exe, about ten miles from the mouth of the estuary. On either side of the river there is a strip of land varying in width of alluvial character, bordered in places by valley gravels. St. Thomas's, St. David's, and the northern parts of the City consist of carboniferous grits and shales. The greater part of Heavitree, and the neighbourhood of Cowick Barton, of permian breccia and conglomerate. The part of the City situated on the north side of the river is built on a good slope, has a

good natural fall, and is easily drained. The St. Thomas area on the other side of the river has a very slight fall, and is consequently difficult to satisfactorily drain.

The area of the City is 4,716 acres. The density of population is 13·21 per acre, and reckoning the portion of the City built upon at 1,275 acres, we have a density of population of 49 per acre.

CLIMATE.

The City is situated 50 degrees 45 minutes north latitude and 3 degrees 41 minutes west longitude, occupying the flat summit and declivities of a ridge-like hill which rises from 25·9 feet above Ordnance Datum at the Quay to 136·5 feet at the Guildhall, 225·9 at Elmside, and 433·5 at the top of Pennsylvania. The average height being about 150 feet above Ordnance Datum.

About the centre of the City stands the ancient and noble Cathedral.

From the elevated character of the ground upon which the greater part of the City is built, great natural facilities are afforded for drainage and ventilation.

The neighbourhood abounds with beautiful scenery of extreme variety within only a short distance, presenting the different aspects of Moor, Mountain, Marine and Woodland Scenery.

The City, though for the most part standing on high ground, is yet surrounded on every side by hills, excepting the South-East, where the estuary of the Exe opens to the English Channel.

From its somewhat elevated, yet sheltered situation, it offers, as an inland place, many advantages to those seeking the South of Devon for health's sake.

It combines on its slopes sheltered localities, with ridges of hill country, where more bracing air can be enjoyed.

The climate is soft, warm, mild, calm, equable and comparatively free from storms; from its latitude and position as regards the Atlantic it is essentially oceanic.

The air, though very often humid from the general prevalence of warm, westerly winds, is neither cold nor raw. This kind of weather is relaxing, and though the air is saturated with vapour the accompanying warm temperature takes from it the injuriousness of a moist cold climate.

During the winter season the temperature is rarely maintained for any length of time at a degree so low as to render the climate particularly inclement—frost only occasionally occurring, and then not for any long continuance.

METEOROLOGICAL READINGS FOR THE YEAR 1920.

VITAL STATISTICS, SANITARY WORK, &C.

MONTH.	Barometer Corrected.	Thermometers in Shade.	MEANS OF				TOTAL OF	REMARKS.			
			Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Thermometers. Dry Bulb.	Dew Point. Wet Bulb.	Thermometers in Shade. Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.			
January	29.862	58.0	24.5	44.6	43.7	42.6	48.2	38.4	4.59	21
February	30.139	54.0	30.0	47.1	46.0	44.9	50.2	40.0	0.40	12
March	29.863	61.0	27.0	48.7	47.2	45.5	52.8	38.7	3.06	20
April	29.679	65.0	36.0	51.0	50.0	49.0	56.3	43.6	4.30	24
May	30.012	76.0	38.5	57.9	55.9	54.1	63.8	47.8	1.30	14
June	30.001	79.0	42.0	62.9	61.2	59.8	68.4	52.0	2.07	13
July	29.913	72.0	47.0	61.9	60.3	59.1	67.1	53.0	3.18	22
August	30.099	75.0	43.0	61.4	59.3	57.6	66.6	51.1	1.00	5
September	30.013	71.5	41.0	60.1	58.1	56.5	65.4	50.1	1.37	8
October	29.861	66.0	35.0	55.0	54.1	53.3	58.9	47.2	3.25	15
November	30.162	59.0	30.0	48.2	46.9	45.6	51.6	40.6	1.70	9
December	29.930	58.0	24.0	42.7	41.7	40.6	45.4	38.3	3.22	19

TABLE

Showing the Rainfall in Exeter for ten years, and number of wet days.

Year.	Gross Rain fall.	No. of Wet Days.	
1911	28·23	171	Average rain fall for the 10 years, 32·24 inches.
1912	38·12	208	
1913	29·39	174	
1914	33·82	168	Average number of wet days in the 10 years, 178.
1915	33·40	171	
1916	38·02	186	
1917	27·73	169	1920.
1918	31·38	185	Rain in inches, 29·44.
1919	32·94	171	Number of Wet Days, 182.
1920	29·44	182	

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.

The Population of the City at the time of the last Census (1911) was 48,660. On November the 9th, 1913, the Provisional Order of the Local Government Board extending the boundaries of the City came into force, and the Population was then estimated at about 60,087.

As most Vital Statistics are calculated upon the Population their value will depend to a great extent upon the correctness of the estimate of the Population; the further we get from the last Census the greater is the liability to either over or under estimate the Population, with corresponding errors in results. These Statistics are based upon the Registrar-General's estimate of the Population.

A new Census is due in 1921, and we shall then feel that the Vital Statistics are accurate, and more value can be attached to them.

BIRTH-RATE.

The Population for the Birth-rate is 62,332.

The total number of Births Registered in Exeter in the year 1920 was 1,458, divided as follows:—725 males and 733 females.

Of this number 68 male and 58 female Births were certified as illegitimate, being 11·57 per cent. of the total Births.

To the 1,458 Births must be added 7 male and 7 female (5 of whom were illegitimate), and deducted 40 male and 32 female (52 of which were illegitimate) Transferable Births, giving a net number of 1,400 (692 males and 708 females).

The Birth-rate is the number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.

The Birth-rate for 1920 was therefore 22·46, being 3·96 above that of last year, 2·94 below that of England and Wales, and 3·74 below that of the 96 Great Towns in which Exeter is classed. At the same time it is the highest Birth-rate recorded during the past 10 years.

Below is a Table giving the Birth-rate for the past 10 years:—

Year.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
England & Wales	24·4	23·8	23·9	23·8	21·8	21·6	17·8	17·7	18·5	25·4
Exeter	19·81	20·67	19·43	19·75	18·32	16·95	14·7	15·1	14·68	22·46

DEATH-RATE.

The Population for the Death-rate is 61,365.

The total number of Deaths registered as occurring during the year 1920 was 739, divided as follows:—353 males and 386 females.

The Death-rate is the number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.

The Crude Death-rate for 1920 was 12·04, and the Corrected Death-rate 10·91.

CORRECTED DEATH-RATE.

In order that the Death-rate of various places may be fairly compared, it is essential to correct the Death-rate for age and sex distribution. To correct a Death-rate for age and sex distribution the Registrar-General has published Tables giving factors by which the Death-rate has to be multiplied. The factor for Exeter is ·9067, and the Corrected Death-rate is therefore 10·91.

The factor for correction of the Death-rate has not been altered since 1913.

Below is a Table giving the Corrected Death-rate for the past 10 years. The Death-rate for 1920 is the lowest on record, and further comment will be made on the deaths under the heading of the different diseases.

Year.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
England & Wales	14·6	13·3	13·4	13·7	15·1	14·0	14·4	17·7	18·5	12·4
Exeter	15·11	12·88	14·12	12·52	13·58	14·63	14·92	15·9	12·28	10·91

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality Rate is the number of Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births. There were 94 Deaths under one year, and this gives an Infantile Mortality Rate for the year 1920 of 67·14, as compared with 78·62 for the previous year.

A sustained high Infantile Mortality Rate implies unfavourable sanitary conditions, so it may be said that the rates of mortality amongst infants and young children which exceed the rates prevalent in the Country generally are mainly indications of bad sanitary conditions in the communities in which they occur, and of ignorance or neglect on the part of the mothers.

On reference to Table II, at end of Report, it will be seen that the Infantile Mortality Rates for the year 1920 were as follows;—

England and Wales	...	...	...	80
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	...	...	85	
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000)	...	..	...	80
London	...	...	...	75
Exeter	...	...	...	67·14

Judged by this, Exeter compares very favourably in the matter of the Infantile Mortality Rate with the rest of the country, but at the same time it must not be overlooked that Infantile Mortality is usually highest in the districts having high Birth-rates, and Exeter's Birth-rate is distinctly low.

In the Year 1899 the Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales was as high as 163; from that date it has progressively fallen to 80.

The following Table shows the Infantile Mortality Rate in Exeter for the past 10 years:—

Year.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Rate.	124	95	99·79	84·73	87·07	86·52	78·10	61·1	78·62	67·14

It will be noted from this Table that on the whole there has been a steady improvement down to the year 1918, when it reached the unprecedented low figure of 61·1.

To what is this improvement attributable? I consider it is due to several causes—to general improvement in the sanitary conditions, to the encouragement of breast feeding and the educational methods and advice given at the Infant Welfare Centres, combined with the provision of extra nourishment in necessitous cases.

In Table III. an analysis is made of the causes of the deaths of infants who died in 1920, together with the ages at which death took place. It will be observed that more than one-half of the deaths occurred during the first month, and practically three-quarters during the first three months (this is largely accounted for by unfavourable ante-natal conditions producing premature births).

It is noteworthy that no deaths are attributable to the common infectious diseases, and that no deaths are attributed to

injury at birth or overlaying. Six deaths were due to the distinctly preventible diarrhoeal diseases. The Infantile Mortality Rate amongst the illegitimate was double that of the legitimate.

The Registrar-General reports that the reduction that has so far taken place in the Infantile Mortality Rate is largely in the later months of the year. During the first 12 years of the present Century it has been reduced by 50 % in the last 9 months of the year, but less than half this during the first 3 months, and Sir George Newman says this one narrow period of relative failure is probably due to inherent conditions, to shortness of the period of the application of preventive medicine, and to unsatisfactory Midwifery.

In Exeter we are endeavouring to improve these conditions by :—

1. A Maternity Home.
2. Infant Welfare Centres.
3. The Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.
4. The provision of Health Visitors.

(These subjects are dealt with under the heading of "Maternity and Child Welfare," with the exception of No. 3, which is dealt with under the heading of "Food").

WATER SUPPLY.

The City depends for its water supply on the River Exe. The intake from the River is situated some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the City. The water before distribution is subjected to sand filtration.

The supply is ample in quantity, and the City Analyst's Reports, from time to time, on its chemical and bacteriological characteristics, are entirely satisfactory.

The River is a rapidly flowing one, and lends itself to rapid oxidation and purification. At the same time every effort is made to keep the upper reaches of the River as free from pollution as possible, such upper reaches being periodically inspected by the City Surveyor and myself.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The drainage of the City is by the Water Carriage System, and the house drainage is in a fairly satisfactory state. Special attention has been given to this matter, and during the past year 186 drains have been tested with the water test, and 224 with the smoke test.

The effluent is not all that could be desired, and the satisfactory disposal of the sewerage is one for the future consideration of the Council. At present there are four different

plants, the greater part of the sewerage being treated at the Belle Isle and St. Thomas' Works by the septic tank process and subsequent filtration.

The subsidiary works are Wonford and Whipton Sewage Farms, where the sewerage is subjected to treatment by land irrigation. At Wonford the sludge is treated with lime, pressed into cakes and sold.

The important question of sewage disposal was under consideration by the Sanitary Committee in 1914, and should, as soon as possible, receive further consideration.

SCAVENGING.

Since my last Report the Council has installed three electrically driven lorries for use in the collection of house and trade refuse.

The refuse dump remains, and is, as reported last year, an ideal breeding ground for rats and flies. As, owing to economic conditions, it does not appear likely that a refuse destructor will be installed for some years, continuous warfare should be waged against the rats that live in or near the dumps, and during the months of April-September inclusive, the dumps should be lightly raked twice weekly on the outside and fringe, and the material so moved should be burned, as in this way much fly breeding would be prevented.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The number of Factories upon the Register is 151 and the number of Workshops 344.

Notices were issued in 27 instances requiring lime-washing, and in one to provide ventilation. All were complied with.

The sanitary accommodation was improved in four instances by the provision of extra water-closets, and in eight instances by the re-construction of unsuitable sanitary accommodation.

The following Report is made in accordance with the requirements of the Home Office, to whom a copy of this Report has been sent.—

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories including Factory Laundries	161	7	
Workshops including Workshop Laundries	445	22	
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	2	..	
Total	608	29	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Reme- died.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS : *				
Want of Cleanliness	27	27		
Want of Ventilation	1	1		
Overcrowding .. .. ..	..	..
Want of Drainage of floors .. .. ..	..	..
Other nuisances	5	5		
Sanitary accom- modation	insufficient	4	4	
	unsuitable or defective ..	8	8	
	not separate for sexes ..	3	3	
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake- house S. (101) .. .. ..	..	..
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .. ..	..	..
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) .. ..	..	..
Total	48	48		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOMEWORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.			
	Lists received from Employers.		Prosecutions.		Instances.		Prosecutions.	
Twice in the year.	Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit im- proper lists.	Notices served.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions 109-110.
	Outworkers.	Outworkers			Lists.	Notices served.	Instances.	Prosecutions.
	Lists.	Contractors	Workmen.		Lists.	Notices served.	Instances.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing Apparel—								
(1) Making, &c.	..	72	418	9	25	75	2	
(2) Cleaning and Washing								
Brush-making ..	..	4	7					
Paper Bag-making	..	2	3				2	
Total	..	78	428	9	25	79		

The figures in Columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of the lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending two lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The figures in Columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

WORKSHOPS ON THE REGISTER (S. 131) AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	Number.
Bakehouses	33
Bootmakers	15
Builders	31
Cabinet Makers	13
Cycle Repairers	11
Dress and Mantle Makers	34
Motor Garages, etc.	16
Laundries	9
Milliners	20
Plumbers and Gasfitters	16
Shoeing Forges	9
Tailors	40
Upholsterers	9
All Other Trades	88
Total number of workshops on Register ..	344

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	5
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	21
Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	19
Other	4
UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	1

Statement of Chief Inspector of Nuisances

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The number of complaints received in 1920 was 593 ; in the main they consisted of obstructed drains, W.C.'s and sewers, animals improperly kept, accumulations of manure, refuse, etc. In six instances legal proceedings were instituted in default of compliance with statutory notices. Five were successful and orders were made, but the sixth was dismissed on the vexed question of sewer and drain.

From the tabulated list of nuisances abated and repairs accomplished, it will be seen that much housing work was done. All notices were served under the Public Health Acts or Local Bye-laws, the provisions of which enable us to enforce compliance with Statutory Notices more expeditiously than the Housing Acts.

NOTICES :—

Number Served—Informal	...	...	789
Statutory	...	...	96
„ uncomplied with at end of year—Statutory			17

HOUSE AND PREMISES :—

Number Inspected	...	...	1920
Number of Defective Yards Paved	...	...	79
Number of Defective Eaves Gutters Rectified	...	...	60
Number of Walls, Floors and Ceilings Repaired	...	...	259
Number of Roofs Repaired	...	...	82
Number Cleansed and Lime-washed	...	...	266

BATHS, LAVATORIES AND SINKS :—

Number of Glazed Sanitary Sinks Provided	...	...	49
Number of Waste Pipes Trapped	82

WORK IN PROGRESS.—

Number of Visits made thereto	3475
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OVERCROWDING :—

Number of Cases Abated	Nil
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DRAINS :—

Number of Smoke Tests made	224
Number of Water Tests made	186
Number Laid or Re-laid	90
Number Cleansed, Trapped and Ventilated	...	...	136
Number of Defective Bell and D Traps Replaced by Stoneware Gullies	...	...	11

Number of Cesspools Rectified	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Number of Rainwater Pipes Disconnected	...	...	15

COURTS AND PASSAGES :—

Number of Visits made thereto	...	...	249
Number Repaved	...	...	2
Number Lime-washed	...	...	12

WATER CLOSETS :—

Number of Additional W.C.'s Provided	...	...	26
Number Repaired, Ventilated, etc.	...	...	170
Number of Soil Pipes Repaired and Ventilated	...	...	34
Number of Flushing Apparatus Improved	...	...	86
Number Lime-washed	...	...	188

EARTH CLOSETS :—

Number Converted to W.C.'s	...	...	1
Number Abolished	1

DUST RECEPTACLES (PORTABLE) :—

Number of New Dust Receptacles Provided	5
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WATER SUPPLY :—

Number of Wells Closed	1
Number of Wells Closed as Polluted	2
Number of Samples of Water sent for Analysis	...	...	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSES :—

Number of Inspections ...	...	...	1435
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	...	...	7

BAKEHOUSES :—

Number of Inspections ...	...	...	78
Number of Contraventions Found and Remedied	...	...	15

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, ETC. :—

Number of Inspections—(a) Factories (including Factory Laundries)...	...	...	161
(b) Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	...	...	445
Number of Workplaces ...	...	...	2
Number of Nuisances under Public Health Acts—			
Want of Cleanliness ...	...	...	27
Want of Ventilation ...	...	...	1
Other Nuisances ...	...	...	5
Sanitary Accommodation {			
Insufficient ...	..	..	4
Unsuitable or Defective...	..	..	8
Not Separate for Sexes ...	..	..	3
Number employing "Young Persons," etc., reported to Medical Officer of Health	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

OUTWORKERS :—

Number of Premises inspected	270
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS :—

Number of Inspections made	...	..	225
Number of Contraventions of Acts, Orders and Bye-laws dealt with	...	...	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Number of Inspections made	51
----------------------------	-----	-----	----

FOOD :—

Number of Preparation and Storage Premises visited	61
Number of Defects discovered and remedied	4

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE :—

Number of Cases abated	21
------------------------	-----	-----	----

ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE :—

Number of Removals	...	...	...	66
Number of Dung Pits Provided or Re-modelled	...			3

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the Schools are, generally speaking, satisfactory; the water supply in all cases being the public supply. I have not considered it necessary to advise the closing of any of the Schools on account of Infectious Diseases during the year, but individual scholars have been excluded, to prevent the spread of infection.

The drains and sanitary fittings of a Church School were repaired during the year.

The whole question of Schools is more fully reported upon in my Report to the Education Committee.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the City, accommodating 60 persons and four married couples. These are under the control of the Police, and not the Sanitary Department. No cases of infectious disease have been reported as having occurred in them; at the same time, cases of chronic tuberculosis have been known to live at these houses for prolonged periods, which is very undesirable from the Public Health point of view, but with which we cannot, under the Regulations, interfere. They are occasionally inspected by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, in company with the Inspector of Police.

HOUSES LET IN TENEMENTS.

We have about 140 houses registered under the Bye-laws for Houses let in Lodgings. Many of the houses are occupied by people of the lowest class, and their sanitary supervision requires frequent inspection, and they are a continual source of trouble to the Sanitary Authority.

I hope that the construction of sound and sanitary tenement houses will soon be undertaken by the Council as a preliminary step in the clearance of the recently Scheduled and Represented insanitary areas, as it is quite certain that the class of tenant in tenement dwellings cannot afford to pay more than an inclusive rent of a few shillings weekly.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are five offensive trade premises in the City, and generally speaking they have been well conducted. There are two Fellmongers, one Tanner, one Fat Boiler, Soap Maker and Artificial Manure Manufacturer, and one Bone Boiler.

Complaints are occasionally received as to offensive smells arising from the fat boiling, and an immediate investigation usually proves the nuisance to be preventable as the boiling vats are so constructed as to enable the fumes to be drawn through a tar vapouriser before they are discharged. These smells are therefore due to the neglect of the workman in charge of the vats.

During the summer months complaints are frequently made of bad smells in the vicinity of the Fellmongers' premises in Okehampton Street, and for this reason an Assistant Inspector visits the premises not less than twice weekly. The premises are exceedingly well conducted, and the management spares no effort to prevent smells. The real offenders are small butchers living in the county, who save up their skins and make one delivery a week in order to avoid expense in carriage. The skins are therefore often stale before being despatched, and if delayed on the railway arrive at the Fellmongers' premises in such a decomposed condition as to be practically valueless, and no amount of education seems to convince the senders of the need for salting the skins so as to ensure their arrival in good condition. This is the only source of nuisance that is ever discovered at these premises, but it is dealt with with all possible speed by the prompt removal of the decomposing skins and fat.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

We have 36 Cowsheds, 106 Dairies, and 16 Purveyors of Milk on the Register. Our Cowsheds within the City are in the main in fairly good condition, and the majority of the Dairies are well

kept. All of the Cowsheds in the outlying districts have been surveyed, and notices issued where necessary in order to bring them into proper condition.

I am of opinion that Dairies in the outlying districts which send milk to the City should be open to inspection by the City Authority, whose inspectors should have the same power of dealing with the premises as they have in the City.

We have several excellent milk and dairy premises in the City, but at the same time there are many premises from which milk is sold by registered milk sellers that are absolutely unsuitable from a hygienic point of view. I hope the day is not far distant when the registration of *premises* will be substituted for *person* which now obtains under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders. The position now is that a person can register as a milk seller and carry on the trade although his premises are by no means suitable for such business.

During the year 121 samples of New Milk and four samples of Scald Milk were submitted for analysis, with the result that 10 samples of New Milk were found to be below the required standard. Six prosecutions took place and the defendants were fined £7 10s. and costs, £2 and costs, £1 and costs, £1 and costs, and 7/6 and costs respectively. One prosecution was dismissed by the Magistrates on the ground that the milk sold was as it came from the cow.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 & 1917.

1.—Milk ; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.			Number in which Preservative was reported to be present and Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.
Milk	New	121	Skimmed	4
Cream	Nil			Nil

2.—Cream sold as Preserved Cream.— No samples taken.

THE MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.

This Order provides for the distribution of milk, dried milk and infant foods to children in regular attendance at the Infant Welfare Centres subject to the parents being unable to provide it themselves; it is given at the discretion of the Medical Officer attached to the Centre, the Committee having laid down the following definition of a necessitous case :—“ Resolved that where

the entire weekly income of a family does not exceed 7/- per head, exclusive of rent, such family shall be deemed to be a necessitous case to whom milk may be supplied free of charge." People who are not included as necessitous pay a portion or the whole of the cost according to their means. The following is approximately the amount expended at each Centre during the year 1920, together with the amount received in part payment:—

CENTRE.	Amount expended on Milk, Dried Milk and Infant Foods.	Amount received in part payment.		
		£	s.	d.
Central	172 10 3	22	9	0
Western	166 0 2	57	9	
Eastern	88 8 5	15	11	2
Total ..	£426 18 10	£95	9	4

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 43 Bakehouses in the City, one of which is underground and 10 are factories. At one large factory, which is of up-to-date construction, such filthy conditions were found as to warrant a strong report being sent to H.M. Factory Inspector, and although things were remedied a second complaint was made three months afterwards, when drastic measures were taken by the Factory Inspector, with the result that the premises were kept in a satisfactory condition during the remainder of the year. Dungpits in the vicinity of Bakehouses are invariably found to be a breeding place for flies, and wherever possible notices are being served to discontinue the storage of manure near Bakehouses.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE ORDER, 1913.

Operation suspended.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Number of Slaughter-houses in use in the district at the dates mentioned:—

	In 1914.	In Jan., 1920.	In Dec., 1920.
Registered ...	... 9	9	9
Licensed ...	... 4	4	4
Total ...	— 13	— 13	— 13

Besides the Public Abattoir, there are 13 Private slaughter-houses in the City and they are under constant supervision.

With one exception they are kept in accordance with the Bye-laws, and from numerous calls we have had from the occupiers of these Slaughter-houses to inspect carcases it would appear that they are anxious to carry on their business in a straightforward manner. Generally, the arrangements of the Private Slaughter-houses are not good, and except in two instances storage accommodation is objectionable. My opinion of Private Slaughter-houses has not altered from that expressed in former reports, and with the excellent public slaughtering accommodation provided by the local authority it would be no hardship to the trade to close every Private Slaughter-house in the district. The Public Slaughter-house continued throughout the year with its usual efficiency, and I have nothing but praise for the way in which the premises are conducted and supervised. There is still much slaughtering being carried on in the districts outside the City's jurisdiction, and power is urgently needed to compel the owners of carcases slaughtered outside the City to bring them and the internal organs to a Central Depot, where they can be inspected and stamped before being placed on sale either in the City or elsewhere.

The following figures show the number of Animals Slaughtered at the Public Abattoir and the Fees earned during the year 1920.

Animals.	Number Slaughtered.	Fees Earned for Slaughter. £ s. d.	Lairage, No. of Days.	Fees Earned for Lairage. £ s. d.	Storage, No. of Days.	Fees Earned for Storage. £ s. d.	Total Fees Earned. £ s. d.
Cattle ...	2584	193 16 0	820	10 5 0	182	2 5 6	206 6 6
Calves ...	2616	65 8 0	0	—	220	18 4	66 6 4
Sheep ...	15543	194 5 9	11	11	22	1 10	194 8 6
Pigs ...	509	27 9 6	2	4	1	2	27 10 0
Totals ...	21252	480 19 3	833	10 6 3	425	3 5 10	494 11 4

Amount received from the sale of Condemned Meat, etc., £108 18s. 8d.

Amount received from the sale of Cartridges, £10 8s. 4d.

The following is a Table of the Charges in force:—

Slaughtering Tolls, including Lairage for two days.	Lairage Tolls per day, after expiration of second day.	Storage Tolls per day, after expiration of second day.
For Every Bull, Bullock, Cow or Heifer ...	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 3
For every Calf ...	... 6	2
For every Pig ...	... 1 0	2
For every Sow or Boar over 14 score...	2 6	2
For every Sheep or Lamb ...	3	1

The following Summary gives particulars of the work done in regard to Meat Inspection :—

Number of Visits made to Slaughter-houses ...	..	1435
Number of Seizures and Surrenders of Diseased Meat—		
(a) At the Abattoir ..	...	514
(b) At Private Slaughter-houses, Shops, etc.		86
Magisterial Orders obtained ...	...	95

One prosecution took place, and defendant was fined £5 and costs for exposing a carcase for sale which was diseased (Quarter evil) and unfit for the food of man.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASE.—GENERALISED TUBERCULOSIS.

Beef Carcasses—

Bull ...	...	...	1
Steer ...	...	...	3
Cow ...	...	...	26
Heifer ...	...	...	8
Calves ...	...	...	2
<hr/>			<hr/>
Total ...	...	40	

LOCALISED TUBERCULOSIS.

Part Carcasses Condemned	...	...	...	*6
Total Weight of Tuberculous Meat—12 tons 1 cwt. 0 qrs. 22 lbs.				

Other Diseases (Hydroëmia, Septicæmia, Inflammation, etc.).

Whole Carcasses—

Beef ...	...	...	23
Veal ...	...	...	2
Mutton ...	...	...	46
Pork ...	...	...	1
<hr/>			<hr/>
		72	

Part Carcasses—

Beef ...	...	...	26
Veal ...	...	...	4
Mutton ...	...	...	26
Pork ...	...	...	1
<hr/>			<hr/>
		57	

Weight of same ... 12 tons 13 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs.

Weight of Frozen Meat Condemned 22 tons 6 cwt. 1 qr. 0 lbs.

* Not including cases in which organs only were condemned.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

		Tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Fish	...	...	10	3	22
Potatoes	...	...	5	0	0
Tinned Food	...	...	2	0	19
Bacon	...	...	3	9	
Various	...	...	1	0	6½
		1	0	0	0½

Total Weight of Meat and other Foods Condemned—

48 tons 0 cwt. 2 qrs. 27½ lbs.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of Samples taken for Analysis and the result are shown in the Table below :—

ARTICLE.	Examined.	Adulterated.
Gregory Powder	12	4
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	10	2
Butter	37	2
Ground Rice	6	0
Sausages	9	2
Cream of Tartar	12	0
Brandy	12	5
Baking Powder	6	0
Self-Raising Flour	2	0
Whiskey	13	0
Milk	121	10
Skimmed Milk	4	0
Totals ..	244	25

The number of Samples of Food taken under the above Acts was about 20 % above the minimum suggested by the Board of Agriculture. The samples were taken in the order best calculated to give an idea of the quality of the article in question that was generally sold throughout the City, and the results obtained were satisfactory. An informal sample of butter was found to be adulterated with foreign fat. It was followed up by a formal sample being taken, and this contained 50 % of margarine, and the result was the infliction of a fine upon the seller of £5 and costs.

Prevalence of, and Control over Infectious Disease.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

We have had no epidemic of the notifiable infectious diseases during the year 1920; in fact, since 1914 we have been singularly free from these infectious diseases. The number of diseases which are notifiable have been much increased of late years, from originally 12, it has now been increased to 22.

Chicken Pox, which is not generally notifiable, is notifiable, by special permission of the Ministry of Health, in the City of Exeter.

SMALL-POX.

No case of Small-pox has occurred during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

The average number of cases of this disease notified during the past five years has been considerably less than the previous five years. This I attribute to the thorough research made amongst contacts for possible carriers of the disease.

The number of cases of this disease notified has been greater than that of the previous year, and the death-rate from this disease has been correspondingly higher.

The number of cases of this disease notified was 59, of whom 29 were males and 30 were females. This gives an attack rate of 0.94 per 1,000 of the population.

Of the 59 notified cases 49 were confirmed by bacteriological examination.

54 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, 8 of whom died, 39 were discharged cured and 7 remained under treatment.

TABLE

Showing the number of cases of Diphtheria notified and mortality from same for the past ten years :—

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
Cases Notified	37	41	34	67	63	28	22	28	30	59	409
Deaths	1	2	2	3	2	0	1	3	2	8	24

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever has not been epidemic in the City since 1912, when 394 cases were notified.

During the year there were 59 cases of Scarlet Fever notified, of whom 24 were males and 35 females. This gives an attack rate of 0·94.

40 cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, of whom 30 were discharged cured and 10 remained under treatment.

TABLE

Showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and mortality from the same for the past ten years :—

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
Cases Notified	82	394	148	67	63	133	30	13	28	59	1017
Deaths	2	4	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	14

TYPHOID FEVER.

The number of cases notified was 3, of whom 2 were males and 1 female. This gives an attack rate of 0·048 per 1,000 of the population. All the cases were confirmed by blood examination; were nursed at home, and all recovered.

TABLE

Showing the number of cases of Typhoid Fever and the mortality from the same for the past 10 years:—

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
Cases Notified	7	14	8	19	20	0	5	6	12	3	94
Deaths	2	1	3	3	3	0	2	0	3	*1	18

* Inward transferable death. Not one of the three notified cases.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Table T (1) shows the notifications received from 4th Jan., 1920, to 1st Jan., 1921, and Table T (2) shows the total number of notifications of this disease which have been made during the years from the time of the Regulations, 1912. It will be noted that the number in 1920 is the highest on record, probably owing to a more complete notification having been made. The number of deaths from this disease was 64.

Table T (3) shows the deaths from Tuberculosis for the past ten years, and Table T (4) shows the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Exeter for the past ten years.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis attack rate was 2·509 per 1,000 which is high, the latest available figure for the whole of England (excluding London) being 1·70; the non-pulmonary attack rate for Exeter was 0·244, whereas the rest of England was 0·44.

We had altogether at the end of the year 690 cases of tubercular disease scattered throughout the City, the vast majority of whom are being treated either at the Dispensary, by Panel Practitioners, or undergoing institutional treatment. Of these 690 cases 558 were pulmonary tuberculosis and 132 non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

I mentioned in previous reports that the success of the Tuberculosis Scheme depends more upon the satisfactory working of the Dispensary than any other factor. In fact, it may be described as the hub of the Tuberculosis Scheme. I have to record an important departure in our Dispensary work. It will be remembered that the Dispensary work was done for the City by the County Authorities at their Dispensary at Ivybank, and I have in previous reports referred to the difficulties under which

this work was carried out. In practice the work increased to such an extent that the County Authorities gave notice that they could no longer continue to do this work for City patients, their own work having so greatly increased. Under these circumstances the Council decided to initiate their own Dispensary and to give the Tuberculosis Officer the help of an Assistant Tuberculosis Officer to do the Dispensary work. A working arrangement was come to with the Authorities of the Devon and Exeter Non-Tuberculosis Dispensary for the use of their premises on five afternoons weekly, the remainder of the Officer's time being devoted to domiciliary visitations and the examination of sputa of tubercular and suspected patients. The work was commenced in the new department in August, and since then the time has been largely occupied in bringing into touch with the Dispensary all the patients suffering from Tuberculosis as far as possible, and the institution is now working smoothly and well and in close co-operation with the various institutions. As the Dispensary has been working for so short a time it is not thought desirable to publish any figures this year.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT FOR EARLY CASES.

Sanatorium treatment is still being given at the old Heavitree Isolation Hospital. It contains 14 beds, 7 males and 7 females, and this, in the case of ex-Service persons, the cost of whose treatment is entirely defrayed by the Ministry of Pensions, is supplemented, to a certain extent by other institutions, notably, Winsley and Didworthy Sanatoria.

Table T (5) gives the admissions and discharges to the Pinhoe Sanatorium during the year and the results of treatment up to the time of discharge. The average duration of treatment in each case was 120·3 days.

Table T (5) gives details of cases treated in Sanatoria outside the district.

HOSPITAL TREATMENT FOR ADVANCED CASES.

The Enteric Fever block at the Isolation Hospital is still set apart for the treatment of the more advanced cases of the disease. This block provides accommodation for 14 patients, 7 male and 7 female. In addition, we have the Red Cross Pavilion for the treatment of 12 ex-Service men—26 beds in all.

Table T (5) gives details of the patients treated in the Isolation Hospital and Red Cross Pavilion respectively. In considering this Table it should be borne in mind that many of these cases are very advanced, and are admitted for the safety of the other members of the household and for the prevention of the spread of the disease rather than with the hope of giving them individually any lasting benefit; others are admitted for the purpose of educating them in preventive measures for the protection of their relatives and friends.

TABLE T (1). PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
Summary of Notifications during the period from 4th January, 1920, to 1st January, 1921.

TABLE T (2).

Table showing the number of Notifications of Tuberculosis received during the past eight years.

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total.
Form A (New Cases) ..	96	139	134	154	156	135	150	169	1133
Form B (School Cases) ..	19	11	12	8	9	1	2	1	63
Transfers from other Districts ..	..	..	5	4	7	7	6	16	57
Total ..	115	155	150	169	172	148	158	186	1253

TABLE T (3).

Table showing the Deaths from Tuberculosis for the past ten years.

Disease.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	69	57	45	60	79	80	84	72	43	54	643
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	15	2	15	10	6	11	14	15	12	8	108
Tubercular Meningitis ..	11	7	5	7	8	6	5	6	5	2	62
Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total ..	96	70	65	77	93	97	103	93	60	64	818

TABLE T (4).
Table showing Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the past ten years.

Year.	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	69	57	45	60	79	80	84	72	43	54
Death Rate ..	1.42	1.16	.918	.995	1.30	1.48	1.62	1.43	.728	.879

TABLE T (5).
Table showing the Admissions and Discharges to the Pinhoe Sanatorium during 1920, and the results of treatment up to the time of discharge.

Remaining under Treatment on 1st January, 1920.	Admitted during Year			Discharged during Year			Deaths during Year.			Remaining under Treatment on 31st December, 1920.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insured ..	2	3	5	12	12	24	6	..	2	2	1	18
Not Insured ..	1	..	1	3	6	9	4	..	..	2	1	9
Total ..	3	3	6	15	18	33	10	..	2	3	3	27
								
										5	5	10
										1	1	2
										6	6	12

Table showing details of Cases treated in Sanatoria outside the District during 1920.

Institution.	Remaining under Treatment on 1st January, 1920.			Admitted during Year.			Discharged during Year.			Deaths during Year.			Remaining under Treatment on 31st December, 1920.		
	Males.			Males.			Males.			Males.			Males.		
	improved	same	Total		..	2		..	1	1	2		..	..	..
Hawkmor	..	2	2		..			..			
Winsley Sanatorium, near Bath	..		1		..			..			
Didworthy Sanatorium	..		9		3	1	4								5
Sir William Treloar's Hospital	..		1		..		..								1
Total	..	2	11		5	2	7								6

Table showing details of the Cases treated at the Tuberculosis Hospital, Whipton, during 1920.

	Remaining under Treatment on 1st January, 1920.			Admitted during Year.			Discharged during Year.			Deaths during year.			Remaining under Treatment on 31st December, 1920.			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Insured	..	3	1	4	16	9	25	10	5	15	3	4	7	6	1	7
Not Insured	..	2	..	2	5	15	20	5	6	11	1	4	5	1	5	6
Total	..	5	1	6	21	21	45	15	11	26	4	8	12	7	6	13

TABLE

Showing details of the Cases treated at the Red Cross Pavilion,
Whipton, during 1920.

	Remaining under Treatment on 1st Jan., 1920.	Admitted during Year.		Deaths during year.		Remaining under Treatment on 31st Dec., 1920
		Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	
Insured ...	9	27	19	5	12	
Not Insured ...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	9	27	19	5	12	

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Four cases were notified, two of whom died, one recovered, and the fourth was one of mistaken diagnosis.

The Returns made by the Registrar-General show that there were six deaths from this disease, therefore four deaths were not officially notified, but enquiries were made from the Practitioners concerned, and I obtained from them a satisfactory explanation as to why the cases were not notified.

ERYSIPelas.

14 cases of this disease were notified during 1920.

CHICKEN POX.

93 cases of this disease were notified during 1920, none of which ended fatally.

MEMBRANEOUS CROUP.

Any cases of this disease notified would be notified as Diphtheria, to which disease they rightly belong.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

By special instructions from the Ministry of Health, registered Midwives have been instructed to notify all cases of discharge from the Eye however slight, and this accounts for the large number of cases of this disease notified. 40 cases were so notified, many of them were very slight, and the table below gives the result of treatment in each case.* One case was not accepted as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the date of onset being given as 3 months after birth.

* It will be noted that all the cases were cured without any permanent injury to eyesight, the treatment in 26 cases was carried out at the Eye Infirmary.

No. of Case.	Date Notified.	Result of Treatment.
1.	7-1-20	Cured without detriment to sight.
2.	13-1-20	Do.
3.	6-2-20	Do.
4.	13-2-20	Do.
5.	16-2-20	Do.
6.	23-2-20	Do.
7.	25-2-20	Do.
8.	15-3-20	Do.
9.	17-3-20	Do.
10.	17-3-20	Do.
11.	19-3-20	Do.
12.	27-3-20	Do.
13.	28-3-20	Do.
14.	29-3-20	Do.
15.	6-4-20	Do.
16.	9-4-20	Do.
17.	16-4-20	Do.
18.	29-4-20	Do.
19.	14-5-20	Do.
20.	17-5-20	Do.
21.	7-6-20	Do.
22.	11-6-20	Do.
23.	11-6-20	Do.
24.	17-6-20	Do.
25.	17-6-20	Do.
26.	2-7-20	Do.
27.	30-7-20	Do.
28.	30-7-20	Do.
29.	9-8-20	Do.
30.	12-8-20	Do.
31.	22-8-20	Do.
32.	15-9-20	Do.
33.	11-10-20	Do.
34.	22-10-20	Do.
35.	22-10-20	Do.
36.	7-11-20	Do.
37.	12-11-20	Do.
38.	10-12-20	Do.
39.	24-12-20	Do.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

ONE CASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

This case was nursed at home and died shortly after the notification was received.

MALARIA.

Four Cases of this disease were notified during 1920, the disease in each case being of tropical origin, no other case has been notified, so that there is no evidence that this disease has spread in this district through the return home of these patients.

PNEUMONIA.

The number of these Cases varies directly with the incidence of Influenza. 25 cases were notified during 1920 classed as follows :

Pneumonia ...	...	...	13
Acute Pneumonia ...	...	...	1
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	...	...	8
Acute Lobar Pneumonia ...	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia ...	...	...	2

The ages of the Patients notified were as follows :—

Age	Number Notified.		
Between 1 to 5 years	2	
„ 5 to 15 „	4	
„ 15 to 25 „	2	
„ 25 to 45 „	8	
„ 45 to 65 „	5	
65 and upwards	4	

The following Table gives the deaths, and the ages at death, of all forms of Pneumonia, many of the deaths not being among the notified cases :—

Age	Number of Deaths		
Under 1 year	7	
Between 1 to 5 years	1	
„ 5 to 15 „	2	
„ 15 to 25 „	2	
„ 25 to 45 „	7	
„ 45 to 65 „	6	
65 and upwards	17	
	—	42	

DYSENTERY.

TYPHUS FEVER.

CONTINUED FEVER.

RELAPSING FEVER.

CHOLERA.

TRENCH FEVER.

PLAGUE.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

ACUTE POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

No cases of these diseases were notified during 1920.

Non-Notifiable Diseases.

INFLUENZA.

During the year 8 deaths were attributed to this disease.

TABLE.

showing that the number of deaths were divided as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	...	0
Between 1 to 2 years	...	...	0
,, 2 to 5 ,,	...	...	0
,, 5 to 15 ,,	...	...	0
,, 15 to 25 ,,	...	...	4
,, 25 to 45 ,,	...	...	2
,, 45 to 65 ,,	...	...	0
65 and upwards	...	...	2

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease was also prevalent during the later months of the year, and 2 deaths, both under the age of 5, were attributed to this disease.

ENTERITIS AND DIARRHŒA.

There were 15 deaths attributed to this disease, 9 being under 1 year old. Not many children were seen at the Infant Welfare Centres suffering from this complaint, and no death occurred amongst the regular centre attendants.

The number of deaths from this disease were divided as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	...	9
Between 5 and 15 years	...	...	1
,, 25 and 45 ,,	...	...	3
,, 45 and 65 ,,	...	...	1
65 years and upwards	...	...	1

CANCER.

There appears to be a wide-spread public opinion that this disease is on the increase, but this does not seem to be supported by the figures which I publish below ; they have remained fairly stationary during the years since the extension of the City Boundaries.

Unlike Influenza, the deaths from this disease are almost confined to the aged.

There is a growing demand for disinfection after this disease, and whilst in the present state of our knowledge there is no evidence that this proceeding is called for, or likely to influence the occurrence of the disease, I have judged it well to disinfect when the request has been made.

TABLE
of deaths from Cancer for the past 8 years :—

Year	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Deaths	67	71	84	84	67	80	79	83

ANTHRAX.

There were no cases of Anthrax admitted to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital during 1920 from the City.

The Anthrax Order of 1910 provides that the Inspector of the Local Authority shall give information of any diseased or suspected animal or carcase to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the diseased or suspected animal or carcase is situated.

There is no obligation on Medical Practitioners and others to notify Anthrax to the M.O.H., this seems to be desirable.

Cases arising in Factories or Workshops are notifiable to the Chief Inspector of Factories.

This disease, though chiefly found amongst animals, is also communicable to man.

In May, the dressed carcase of a fat steer, minus the important organs, was sent to the Public Abattoir by a farmer at Shobrooke. Its history and conditions were such as to warrant the suspicion that it had died of Anthrax and the Chief Sanitary Inspector immediately notified me and also the Veterinary Inspector. The County Authorities were also notified.

It was not confirmed bacteriologically as a case of Anthrax, but the carcase was condemned and destroyed and the premises were disinfected. Exactly a week afterwards the butcher who dressed the carcase was admitted to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital suffering from Anthrax, but he recovered.

MEASLES.

There were 4 deaths from this disease during 1920.

TABLE
showing the number of deaths from Measles for the past 10 years

Year	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	Total
Deaths	57	..	41	..	15	8	1	6	3	4	135

ROTHELN (GERMAN MEASLES).

No deaths were due to this disease.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital (with the approval of the Ministry of Health) by the Devon County Council and the Council of the City of Exeter for the treatment of these diseases at a special department of the Hospital.

The hours of attendance are as follows:—

Men	...	Mondays, 4 p.m., and Fridays, 7 p.m.
Women	...	Fridays, 4 p.m.

If in-patient treatment is necessary, special beds are available in the Hospital, and certain female patients are also admitted to the St. Mary's Home for treatment.

The following figures are taken from the quarterly returns made by the Medical Officer in charge of the department:—*

Total number of persons dealt with during the year at, or in connection with, the out-patient clinic, and suffering from :

(a)	Syphilis	...	...	183
(b)	Soft Chancre	...	...	4
(c)	Gonorrhœa	...	...	139
(d)	Conditions other than Venereal			48
			Total	374

Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic 5084

Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment during the year 2154

* From these it appears that whereas there has been a marked decrease in the total number of patients, there has been a great increase in the number of attendances made, 3221 against 1916 in the previous year.

The following figures relate to the City only :—

Number of person dealt with during the year at, or in connection with, the outpatient clinic for the first time, and found to be suffering from:

(a) Syphilis	...	...	81
(b) Soft Chancre	...	...	2
(c) Gonorrhœa	...	...	55
(d) Conditions other than Venereal			21
			159

Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic ... 3221

Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment during the year ... 352

Examination of Pathological Material:—

For detection of Spirochetes	..	37
For detection of Gonococci	...	338
For Wasserman re-action	...	297

Number of persons discharged from the out-patient clinic after completion of treatment for:—

		Male.	Female.
Syphilis	...	2	—
Soft Chancre	...	1	—
Gonorrhœa	...	17	5
After observation, Not V.D.		3	1
		23	6

Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient clinic or were transferred without completing treatment, and who were suffering from:—

		Male.	Female.
Syphilis	...	11	13
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa		2	—
Gonorrhœa	...	13	3
		26	16*

The following figures apply to the entire department, and are not given separately for the County and City:—

Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient clinic:—

(a) Before completing a course of treatment	...	83
---	-----	----

*This return is not filled in for the first quarter of the year owing to large numbers of patients failing to report.

(b) After completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure	...	...	57
Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment			21
Number of persons discharged from out-patient clinic after completion of treatment and observation	...		43
Number of persons who, on 1st January, 1921, were under treatment or observation	..	...	260
			—
Total	..	464	—

SUMMARY OF DISEASES FOR WHICH DISINFECTION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	53
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	131
Diphtheria	..	..	..	56
Scabies	...	...	...	52
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	1
Typhoid	...	...	...	3
Puerperal	...	...	...	1
Cancer	..	..	..	10
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	2
Eclampsia	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
Vermin	...	...	...	15
Various	...	...	...	225
				—
Total	..	556		—

This necessitated the disinfection of 380 rooms.

Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases: by Sanitary Inspectors, 238;				
by Health Visitors, To Tuberculosis	1275			
To other Diseases	187			
				—
1462	...	1700		

Notices of Infectious Sickness to Managers of Schools, existing in houses from which the scholars were attending, and to Superintendents of Sunday Schools	...	...	220
Notices of Recovery to Secretary, Education Authority	...		60
Notices to Librarian of Exeter Free Library	...	...	204
Precautionary Notices to Parents, <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	...		102
Notices to other Sanitary Authorities	...	...	6

Reports sent to Military Authorities :—

Weekly	...	...	...	52
Special	..	...	...	4
				— 56

MIDWIVES ACT, 1918.

Under this Act, Local Authorities are empowered to pay Practitioners' fees when called in by Midwives to assist difficult cases, and during the year, the amount paid in fees was £67 16s. 6d. ; this amount includes the sum of £12 10s. 0d. paid to the M.O. who was called in to attend necessitous cases that were admitted on my recommendation.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

27 Midwives notified their intention of practising in the City during the year 1920 ; of these 12 belonged to either the Exeter Maternity Home or St. Olave's Home, 13 were trained Midwives, and certificated by the Central Midwives' Board, and 2 were registered by reason of their being in practice prior to the Act coming into force.

Two notices of death of child, nine notices of artificial feeding and one notice of liability to be a source of infection were received from Midwives during 1920, and also 231 notices of having called in Medical Aid, divided as follows :—

Complications connected with labour	...	147
Condition of Mother apart from labour	...	29
On Infant's account	...	55

During the year the Midwives have been visited, and generally speaking, the Midwives in the City are well up in their work, and carry on their practice in a thoroughly efficient manner, but there are one or two exceptions who require a good deal of attention in order to get them to do their work according to the instructions issued for their guidance by the Midwives' Board.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, was adopted by the City at the time it was passed, and came into force in January, 1908, and its results have been of the most beneficent character.

During the year notifications were received of 1466 births (including 58 still births, of this number, 84 were received from the Exeter Maternity Home, and 47 from St. Olave's Home).

From enquiries made, 218 of the total births were attended by Medical Men, and 1186 by Certified Midwives.

The City is divided into three Areas, each with its Welfare Centre to which women can come for advice during the period of pregnancy, bring their children afterwards for further advice as to feeding and upbringing and the management of their own health. For convenience the Centres are designated :—Eastern, Western and Central.

The following Table shows the work of each Centre, viz.:—

Centre.	Address.	Whether Sessions are held weekly fortnightly, etc.	Day and Time of Meeting.	Average Attendance per Session		Av'rage Numb'r on Books.	Deaths.	Present arrangements for Medical Supervision.
				Ex-pectant mothers	Childr'n			
Central	51, Magdalen Street	Weekly	2.30, Tuesday	5	61	185	1	Dr. H. T. Depree. (Temporary)
Western	138, Cowick Street	Weekly	2.30, Thursday	3	27	177	7	Dr. W. Macewen, Asst. M.O.H.
Eastern	Church Street, Heavitree	Fortnightly	2.30, W'dnesd'y	2	38	88	Nil	Dr. P. H. Stirk, M.O.H.
	St. Sidwell's Institute, Sidwell St.	Fortnightly	2.30, W'dnesd'y	4	44	103	Nil	Dr. P. H. Stirk, M.O.H.

Analysis of Deaths of Infant attending the Welfare Centres:—

Convulsions	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	..	1
Pneumococcal Peritonitis		...	1
Broncho Pneumonia...		...	1
Debility ...	..	..	1
Pneumonia	...	...	1
Measles ...	...	...	1

There is a Maternity Home in which the Council reserve two beds for the reception of necessitous and complicated cases, and cases in which the home surroundings are unsuitable.

Eleven such cases were admitted during the year.

The Health Visitors made 2,513 visits to the homes of children, expectant and nursing mothers.

It is regrettable that, at present, still births are not required to be registered, but I have had an analysis made of the still births notified under the Notification of Births Act, which requires the notification of the birth of any child after the 28th week of pregnancy. 58 notifications were received. Of this number, 46 appear from information obtained to have passed the 28th week of pregnancy. In 29 cases the mothers were attended by Doctors and 29 by Midwives. 29 were full time children and 29 premature. Satisfactory explanations of the occurrence were obtained in 23 cases, in 14 no cause could be assigned, in 9 cases death was due to difficulties attending delivery and in 12 cases the child died at some period anterior to the birth.

Observations on the incidence of Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Poliomyelitis, etc., will be found under the heading of "Infectious Diseases." (Page 29).

Observations on the Infantile Mortality Rate will be found under the heading of "Vital Statistics." (Page 11).

Observations on Milk (Mothers and Children) Order will be found under the heading of "Food." (Page 22).

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

1. STAFF. Set out in Preface.
2. ISOLATION HOSPITAL AND SMALL POX HOSPITAL. (See special report on page 49.)
3. LOCAL ACTS, ORDERS, ETC.

ADOPTED.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 P.H.A. (Amend) Act, 1890.
 Museum and Gym. Act, 1891.
 Public Lib. Acts.
 Baths and Washhouses Acts.
 Notif. of Births Act, 1907 (adopted first year that it came into force).
 Pub. Health Acts (Amend) Act, 1907. (All adopted 1909).

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Houses let in Lodgings, 1885.
 Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1889.
 Slaughterhouse, 1889.
 Removal of Snow and Keeping of Animals, 1892.
 Prohibiting the Admission into the Cattle Market of Animals Unfit for Food, 1911.
 Building Bye-laws, 1912.

4. BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS DURING 1920.

For Tuberculosis	...	...	68	Positive.
			180	Negative.
			2	{ Unfit for Examination.
		Total	250	
For Diphtheria, for primary investigation			57	Positive.
			324	Negative.
		Total	381	
Diphtheria investigation before discharge from Hospital	...	...	74	Positive.
			261	Negative.
		Total	305	

For Enteric Fever	...	...	2	Positive.
			1	Negative.
	Total	...	3	
For Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	..	1	
For Anthrax	...	..	1	
			2	

Exeter Isolation Hospital.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

I have the honour to present the following Report of the work of the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the year :—

The accommodation consists of 88 adult beds, arranged in blocks as follows :—

- One block of 24 beds for Scarlet Fever.
- One block of 14 beds for Diphtheria.
- One block of 10 beds for Enteric Fever, and used at present for Tuberculosis cases.
- One block of 20 beds, interchangeable as required.
- One block of 8 beds for observation cases.
- One block of 12 beds provided by the Ministry of Pensions and Red Cross Society for the accommodation of 12 Tuberculosis ex-soldiers or sailors.

The hospital has a good administrative block with ample accommodation for extension of staff, and it is recognised that in case of necessity the number of beds can be considerably increased without detriment to the efficient working of the Wards, and the well-being of the patients. The whole is of modern construction and design, and is an Institution far above the average.

It will be observed from the following report of cases treated in the Institution, that of late years there has been a falling off in the number of cases admitted ; this is not because the cases are treated at home, or that the Institution is unpopular, but simply because there has been less Infectious Disease. We have no reason to assume that this desirable state of things will continue indefinitely, and the accommodation is there if required. At the same time one cannot but feel that more use might be made of the excellent accommodation provided, and that the Institution might serve with little alteration, and by the aid of Motor Ambulances, a much larger area of the County than it does at present, to the benefit of the County generally, and incidentally to the relief of the ratepayers of the City.

At present contracts exist for the admission of patients with the following Local Authorities :—

Dawlish U.D.C.	Sidmouth U.D.C.
Newton Abbot R.D.C.	Crediton R.D.C.
Budleigh Salterton U.D.C.	St. Thomas R.D.C.
Southmolton R.D.C.	

And occasionally cases are admitted from outside these areas. It is desirable that contracts should be made with other Authorities.

There is no doubt that within limits the larger an Institution the more economically can it be run, and the more efficient is it in its work.

Excluding Tubercular cases, which are dealt with under the heading of "Tuberculosis," at the beginning of the year 29 cases remained under treatment, 18 of whom were from the County. 170 cases were admitted during the year, 97 of these coming from the County, and 73 from the City; and at the end of the year 1920, 28 cases were under treatment, of whom 10 are from the County, and 18 from the City.

The following Table shows the number of cases treated at the Exeter Isolation Hospital during the past ten years:—

		County.	City.
1911.	Total treated at Isolation Hospital	99	124
1912.	Do.	157	356
1913.	Do.	98	184
1914.	Do.	140	114
1915.	Do.	202	193
1916.	Do.	93	176
1917.	Do.	59	98
1918.	Do.	40	72
1919.	Do.	59	62
1920.	Do.	73	97

The following is the mortality amongst the 170 cases during the year 1920:—

		County.	City.
Scarlet Fever	...	... 1	0
Diphtheria	...	... —	8
Total	...	1	8

This gives a Death Rate of 5·29 per 100 cases treated.

The average duration of each patient's stay in the Isolation Hospital was 35·62 days.

Against in 1911	...	50
Do. 1912	...	48
Do. 1913	...	48
Do. 1914	...	44
Do. 1915	...	46
Do. 1916	...	47
Do. 1917	...	35
Do. 1918	...	36
Do. 1919	...	44
Do. 1920	...	35

It will be noted that the average length of stay has decreased of late years.

The average number of Fever patients per day was 16·21.

DIPHTHERIA.—84 cases of Diphtheria were treated during the year, of whom eight died, 66 were discharged cured, and 10 left under treatment. This gives a mortality of 11·11 per 100 cases.

TRACHEOTOMY was performed in two cases, both recovered.

An analysis of the deaths shows the importance of earlier recognition of the disease and earlier antitoxin treatment. In antitoxin we have a real remedy, but it needs to be used early in the course of the disease if it is to be efficacious. In these eight cases, there was an average interval of five days between the onset and the notification of the disease to the Sanitary Authority, and although the Authority supply antitoxin free of charge in necessitous cases, in no case was antitoxin used before admission to Hospital. Two of the cases died on the same day of notification and admission, one died two days following admission. This child had been ill five days before a doctor was summoned, the parents stated they never consider it necessary to have medical advice unless the illness continued over a period of four days.

SCARLET FEVER.—112 cases of Scarlet Fever were treated during the year, of whom 1 died, 94 were discharged cured, and 17 left under treatment, giving a mortality of 1·05 per 100 cases.

MEASLES.—One case of Measles was treated during the year.

Although Measles is not one of the diseases usually admitted to the Institution, this case was admitted owing to unusual difficulties of efficient isolation being carried out in the home.

SKIN DISEASE.—One case treated during the year, which was discharged cured.

CHICKEN POX.—One case of Chicken Pox was treated during the year, and still remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The observation block has been of great advantage in the efficient working of the Institution, and has afforded satisfactory isolation for several diseases at the same time although in close contact, and it is satisfactory to record that no case of cross infection has arisen either in this block or in the Institution as a whole, and that no return cases have occurred.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, referred to in my last Report, is now available for the reception of one or two cases if the necessity arises.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES.

During the year 19 persons were examined as to their fitness for employment on the Trams, and of these, one was found to be unsuitable, to make this examination of more value, it is desirable that it should be periodical and not only on admission to the service, and made more frequently with advancing age.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913.

	Males.	Females.
On Register at the beginning of 1920	44	25
Placed on Register during year ...	6	5
	50	30
Deaths ...	1	0
Removed to other Districts	0	1
	49	29
On Register at the end of year ...		

Of the 78 on the Register at the end of 1920 :—

17 were inmates of 14, Heavitree Road, Exeter. (An Institution recognized by the Board of Control for adults only).

Three were inmates of the Devon and Exeter House of Refuge, Holloway Street, Exeter, also recognized by the Board of Control.

During the year, the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors paid 155 visits to defective and borderline cases living in their own homes, and 24 cases were reported for investigation ; of this number 11 were placed on the Register.

With reference to ascertaining the number of Mental Defectives in the City, information is received from :—

- (1) Education Department.
- (2) Health Visitors.
- (3) Association for the Control and Care of the Feeble Minded.
- (4) Police.
- (5) Magistrates.
- (6) Board of Guardians.
- (7) Rescue Homes.

The Voluntary Association was recognized by the Mental Deficiency Committee on the 1st August, 1919, and the following duties have been assigned to such Voluntary Association :—

- (1) To notify to the Local Authority all mental defectives of whom the Voluntary Committee are informed, and who are not being visited on behalf of the Authority
- (2) To befriend such defectives as the Authority may request the Voluntary Committee to befriend.
- (3) At the request of the Authority, to assist relatives and friends who desire advice and assistance in dealing with defectives under their care.
- (4) If desired by the Authority, to assist the Authority by visiting and reporting upon defectives placed under supervision in their own homes, under conditions to be laid down by the Authority.

- (5) To endeavour to find suitable persons who would act as guardians for defectives.
- (6) If desired by the Authority, to assist the Authority by visiting in their own homes feeble-minded children for whom no educational provisions can be made.

In the City we have the following Institutions :—

The Devon and Exeter Home of Refuge, Holloway Street, Exeter, recognized by the Board of Control as a Certified Institution for 40 feeble-minded patients and for female children.

The Poor Law Institution, Heavitree Road, Exeter, recognized by the Board of Control as an Institution approved under Section 37 for 12 male and 12 female adult defectives. The Board of Control refuses to recognize this Institution for the retention of children.

A much needed Institution is one that will take very low grade imbecile and idiot children, who at present have to remain in their own homes, to the detriment of the other children in the home, and inflict a very great mental and physical strain upon their parents. All existing Institutions appear to refuse such children. There is also great difficulty in finding Institutions for double defectives.

Housing.

Last year I reported fully on this question, and have nothing to retract or add.

Ministry of Health's Questions.

Replies.

I. General housing conditions in the district :—

- (1) General housing conditions Practically the same as fully reported in 1919.
- (2) (a) Extent of shortage or excess of houses. Shortage, 1,060 houses.
- (b) Measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage Four building sites selected, viz.:—Pinces' Gardens, Polsloe Priory, Stone Park, Buddle Lane and Heavitree.
- (3) Information as to any important changes in population during the year or anticipated in the future. Nil.

II. Overcrowding —

- (1) Extent. 10 °/. This estimate includes private houses that are intended for one family only, but are now occupied by two or more families.
- (2) Causes. Shortage of houses.
- (3) Measures taken or contemplated for dealing with overcrowding Some of the houses in Arthur's Buildings, Paul Street (Unhealthy Area No. 1) temporarily repaired and re-let. Contemplate rapid erection of new houses.
- (4) Principal causes of overcrowding during the year and action taken With the present shortage of housing accommodation it is not possible to deal satisfactorily with many cases. Chiefly shortage of houses; secondly, owing to increased rentals.

III. Fitness of houses :—

- (1) (a) General standard of housing in the district. Exeter is an old City. Construction of houses is substantial, but they are deficient in modern amenities.
- (b) General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses. Such houses are old, dilapidated, with leaking roofs, decayed woodwork and plaster, and in instances the water supply and sanitary conveniences are not used exclusively by the occupiers.

- (c) How far defects are due to the lack of proper management and supervision by owners. Not possible to say, but much of the lack of maintenance is because in many instances the owners are poor and the property is heavily mortgaged. Many defects are due to natural decay.
- (2) General action taken as regards unfit houses under—
 (a) the Public Health Acts.
 (b) the Housing Acts. Nuisance notices served, followed by prosecution if not complied with. The detailed statistics as to action under the Housing Acts are given in the appendices.
- (3) Difficulties in remedying unfitness, special measures taken, or suggested, including any special action taken to secure improved management of property by owners, the gradual carrying out of repairs according to agreed arrangements, any special method of dealing with unfit back-to-back houses, or other types of insanitary property. Shortage of labour, materials and empty houses. Owners of many of the lower class of houses, too poor to adequately repair same. Extensive repairs required by notice are often allowed to be carried out piecemeal, the most urgent items being given priority.
- (4) Conditions, so far as they affect housing, as regards water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal, together with measures taken during the year in these matters. Water supply good and ample, but in many cases not separate to each house. Closet accommodation not separate for each house, but all are water closets where the sewer is available. Number of privies with moveable receptacles, less than 20, no middens. Refuse disposal—Bi-weekly collection and disposal on agricultural land.

IV. Unhealthy Areas:—

Information as to complaints received or representations made and action taken in regard to unhealthy areas, under Part I. or Part II. of the Housing Act of 1890.

Refer to last Report issued in 1919, where the position is fully explained and has not altered since.

V. Bye-laws relating to Houses, to Houses Let in Lodgings, and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.:—

- (1) As to working of existing Bye-Laws.

Relaxation of New Building Bye-Laws in connection with the erection of new houses under the Housing and Town Planning Scheme. Others satisfactory.

- (2) As to need for new Bye-laws or revision of existing Bye-Laws. Existing Bye-laws at present satisfactory.

VI. General and Miscellaneous :—

Much housing work, drainage and general repairs has been enforced under the Public Health Acts.

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics for the Year ended 31st December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

1. Estimated population	...	...	...	62332
2. General Death-rate	...	...	...	10·81
3. Death-rate from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1·04
4. Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	67·14
5. Number of Dwelling Houses of all classes			14600	estimate
6. Number of Working Class Dwelling Houses			11114	Working Class Houses of a rental not exceeding £20 p.a.
7. Number of New Working Class Houses erected			None completed, but 104 in course of erection.	

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

1. Inspection.

(1) Total number of Dwelling Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	1920
(2) Number of Dwelling Houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910			None
(3) Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...		2
(4) Number of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...		1

2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notices.

Number of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of information action by the Local Authority or their Officers

See action under P.H. Acts (post)

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A.	Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.				
(1)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs				None
(2)	Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit— (a) by Owners (b) by Local Authority in default of owners				None None
(3)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close				None
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts.				
(1)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied				606
(2)	Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied— (a) by Owners (b) by Local Authority in default of Owners				606 None
C.	Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.				
(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...				2
(2)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...				2
(3)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling Houses having been rendered fit...				None
(4)	Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...				2
(5)	Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...				1

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part I., or (b), Part II. of the Act of 1890 :—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| (1) Name of Area | } See
Annual Report
for 1919. |
| (2) Acreage | |
| (3) Number of Working Class Houses in Area | |
| (4) Number of Working Class Persons to be
displaced | |

4. Number of Houses not complying with the Building Bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919. } see paragraph 7 (ante).

5. Staff engaged on housing work, with, briefly, the duties of each officer—

Chief Sanitary and Housing Inspector—Supervisory.

Three Assistant Inspectors — Each working a district of the City.

One Assistant Inspector—Solely on housing.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1920 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1915	60,788	1,144	1,114	18.32	944	15.53	85	52	97	87.07	911	14.98	
1916	(1) 53,872* (2) 58,614	1,014	994	16.95	924	17.15	125	71	86	86.52	870	16.14	
1917	(1) 51,361* (2) 57,554	879	846	14.7	891	17.25	112	71	66	78.01	850	16.46	
1918	(1) 50,291* (2) 56,349	885	851	15.1	950	18.89	136	72	52	61.1	886	17.6	
1919	(1) 59,314* (2) 61,475	953	903	14.68	863	14.6	119	63	71	78.62	807	13.67	
1920	(1) 61,365 (2) 62,332	1458	1400	22.46	831	13.54	147	51	94	67.14	739	12.04	

* Figures given by the Registrar-General for calculating (1) Death-rate; (2) Birth-rate.

TABLE II.
Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1920.

(*Provisional Figures.—Populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The Mortality Rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilian as regards London and the groups of towns.*)

		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.																
		RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS										PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.						
		CERTIFIED DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS										DEATHS OF CERTIFIED CASES						
		DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR (under 2 years)	DEATHS UNDER 2 YEARS (under 5 years)	TOTAL DEATHS under 5 years)	DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	CASES OF CERTIFIED DEATHS	DEATHS OF CERTIFIED CASES	DEATHS OF CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS	DEATHS OF CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS	DEATHS OF CERTIFIED CASES	DEATHS OF CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS	DEATHS OF CERTIFIED CASES	DEATHS OF CERTIFIED INSTITUTIONS					
		All Causes	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Influenza	Diarrhoea	Violence	Influenza	Diarrhoea	Measles	Scarlet Fever	All Causes					
		BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	Small-Pox	Fever	Fever	Cough	Cough	Violence	Influenza	Diarrhoea	Measles	Scarlet Fever	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.					
England and Wales ..		25·4	12·4	0·01	0·00	0·19	0·04	0·11	0·15	0·28	0·48	8·3	80	24·3	92·2	6·6	1·2	
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Population exceeding 50,000) ..		26·2	12·5	0·01	0·00	0·22	0·04	0·14	0·16	0·31	0·43	10·4	85	31·3	92·2	7·1	0·7	
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000) ..		24·9	11·3	0·02	0·00	0·19	0·03	0·10	0·14	0·27	0·38	7·8	80	16·5	93·2	5·3	1·5	
London		26·5	12·4	0·01	0·00	0·22	0·05	0·17	0·22	0·30	0·47	9·5	75	46·8	91·2	8·6	0·2	
Exeter	22·46	10·91	0·01	0·00	0·04	0·00	0·03	0·13	0·14	0·30	10·28	67·14	33·8	92·5	0·2	7·3

TABLE III.

Showing Infantile Mortality during the year 1920. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

		CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.				Total Under 1 Month.				Total Deaths under 1 Year			
		Certified	..	44	5	3	6	58	14	15	3	4	94	..	..	..
All Causes.	{ Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common Infectious Diseases.		Small-pox	..														
		Chicken-pox	..														
		Measles	..														
		Scarlet Fever	..														
		Whooping Cough	..														
		Diphtheria & Croup															
Diarrhoeal Diseases.		Diarrhoea	..					1	1	3	2			6			
		Enteritis	..							1	2			3			
		Tuberculous															
		Meningitis	..									1		1			
Tuber-culosis Diseases.		Tabes & Enteritis	..														
		Abdominal															
		Tuberculosis	..									1		1			
		Other Tuber-culous Diseases	..									1		1			
Wasting Diseases.		Congenital															
		Malformations	..	1					1					1			
		Premature Birth	..	25	3		3	31	2					33			
		Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	2	1	2	1	6	2	1	2			11			
		Erysipelas	..														
		Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..														
		Convulsions	..	3					3		2			5			
		Laryngitis	..									2	2	4			
		Bronchitis	..														
		Pneumonia (all forms)	..	1					1	1	2		3	7			
Other Causes.		Gastritis	..							1	1			2			
		Syphilis	..	1					1					1			
		Rickets	..														
		Suffocation, over-laying	..														
		Injury at Birth	..														
		Atelectasis	..	1				1						1			
		Other Causes	..	11		1	1	13	2	1		1	1	17			
				44	5	3	6	58	14	15	3	4	94				

Net Births { legitimate 1321
in the Year { illegitimate 79

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 83.
{ illegitimate infants 11.

TABLE IV.

Causes of Death at different periods of Life for the Year 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	All Ages.	0—1—2—5—15—25—45—65—							
			M	353	51	9	2	7	15	35
All Causes	M	353	51	9	2	7	15	35	84	150
	F	386	43	3	7	13	21	51	82	166
1 Enteric Fever	M									
	F	1								
2 Small-pox..	M									
	F									
3 Measles	M	3		3						
	F	1			1					
4 Scarlet Fever	M									
	F									
5 Whooping Cough	M	2		2						
	F									
6 Diphtheria and Croup	M	3		1	1	1				
	F	5		3	2					
7 Influenza	M	5					4			1
	F	3						2		1
8 Erysipelas	M									
	F									
9 Pulmonary Tuberculosis	M	26					6	14	5	1
	F	28					7	16	5	
10 Tuberculous Meningitis	M	1	1							
	F	1			1					
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	4	1					1		2
	F	4	1				1	2		
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	M	36							14	22
	F	47						3	22	21
13 Rheumatic Fever	M							1	1	
	F	2					1			
14 Meningitis	M	3			1	1		1		
	F	2					1			1
15 Organic Heart Diseases	M	32					1	13	18	
	F	55					1	4	20	30
16 Bronchitis	M	25	2	1					3	19
	F	31	2	1				1	3	24
17 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	24	5				1	1	4	9
	F	18	2	1			1	1	3	8
18 Other Respiratory Diseases	M	7	1	1				1	1	3
	F	4					1	1	1	1
19 Diarrhoea, &c.	M	10	5				1	3	1	
	F	5	4							1
20 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	M	2						2	1	1
	F	2								1
21 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1								1
	F									
21A Alcoholism	M									
	F									
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	M	27	2					2	7	16
	F	15						1	2	6
23 Puerperal Fever	M									
	F	6						3	3	
24 Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	M									
	F	4						1	3	
25 Congenital Debility, &c,	M	24	24							
	F	21	21							
26 Violence, apart from Suicide	M	10	1				1	1	1	2
	F	9	3	1			1		2	2
27 Suicide	M	2							1	1
	F	3								1
28 Other defined Diseases	M	103	8	1		2	2	6	31	53
	F	119	10		1	7	4	6	21	70
29 Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	M	2	1						1	
	F	1								1

The figures for the above Table were supplied by the Registrar-General.

TABLE V.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified from Various Localities and Removals to Hospital during the Year 1920.

W.—Workhouse, B.—Barracks. R.D. & H.H.—Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.

Exeter Isolation Hospital, situated in Whipton, within the Parish of Pinhoe, about Two Miles from Exeter. Number of available Beds, 102. 86 Adult Beds.

Exeter Tuberculosis Sanatorium, situate at Pinhoe, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Exeter. Number of available beds, 14. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4.

